

Shad bushes	Toothworts*	Wild indigo
Sheep laurel	Turtlehead*	Wild lettuce
Skullcaps	Vervains	Wild lily of the valley
Sneezeweed	Vetches	Wild morning glory
Solomon's seal	Viburnums	Wild mustards
Spice bush	Violets (most kinds)	Wild parsnip
Spikenard*	Viper's bugloss	Wild plums*
Spring beauty*	Water hemlock	Wild radish
Star flower*	Water lilies	Wild roses
Star grass (<i>Hypoxis</i>)	Water parsnip	Wild sarsaparilla
Steeple bush	White clematis*	Wild sunflowers
Sweet Cicely	White-flowered bush	Winterberries*
Sweet clovers	clovers	Witch-hazel
Sweet pepperbush	White snakeroot	Yarrow
Tansy	Wild bean (<i>Apios</i>)	Yellow-flowered cinque-
Thistles	Wild carrot	foils
Thoroughwort	Wild cherries	Yellow gerardias*
Tick trefoils	Wild currants	Yellow rocket
Toadflaxes	Wild geranium	

THE PERSISTENCE OF SOME OF OUR NATIVE PLANTS*

GEORGE REDLES

Conopholis Americana.—This colony was observed about 1825 by the late Wm. Wynne Wister along the Wissahickon and then my father located it, who showed it to me at least fifty years ago, so it has been under observation for at least 100 years. The same directions for finding it still hold good, notwithstanding a sewer and bridle path have been constructed in the immediate vicinity. It seems to be of about the same dimensions as originally noted, even to the same black oak host. Efforts to propagate it from seed have so far failed in other locations.

Aletris farinosa and *Chamaelirium luteum*.—These were found growing in what was originally a more or less damp situation, caused by a brook running on a level with the place, but now, owing to erosion, they are left high and dry close to the top of the hill, the brook twenty feet below and the road close to a hundred feet below, which naturally causes the situation to become very dry under ordinary conditions. The *Chamaelirium*, originally about twenty-five plants, has dwindled to a single

* A paper delivered at the meeting of the Phila. Botanic Club, October 22, 1925.

specimen, persisting in spite of the adverse conditions. The *Aletris*, consisting of about fifteen plants, has persisted in spite of the conditions.

Schizea pusilla at the Egg Harbor station, so graphically described in Witmer Stone's "The Plants of the New Jersey Pine Barrens," was still numerous about 10 years ago when visited by a delegation of the American Fern Society under my leadership. It has now so far disappeared that only one plant was noted on a recent visit, no doubt due to its accessibility.

Gentiana Andrewsii, a clump has furnished material for porch decoration for at least twenty years and was more vigorous this year than ever. Being a perennial it is not subject to such wide variation as *G. crinita*, this being one of the years when that species is extremely abundant.

Pogonia verticillata, which was previously found in dry situations, was shown growing in a white cedar swamp in New Jersey alongside of *Helonias bullata*, *Schizea* and *Blephariglottis*.

Aristolochia serpentaria, 85 plants growing with *Polygala polygama* in a space of 3 yards square.

Amianthium muscitoxicum, growing in a swamp at Clementon, N. J. and on dry hills in Pennsylvania.

Cypripedium pubescens, a clump with 30 blooms growing in a bog which is the condition always noted for this variety.

Hydrastis Canadensis, while collecting the berries in previous years I had noted that ants carried mud up to the berries where they lay on the leaves and buried them for, I suppose, future eating. This year I noted a large number of the common daddy-long-legs feeding on the berries.

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TWO NEW SPECIES FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF WEST VIRGINIA

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While botanizing last summer in the higher Alleghany Mountains I found a few undescribed species. Two of these were collected in West Virginia. For several days we were camped at Simmons' farm near Dry Run Gap, half way between Crab-